

WAR DECLARED
BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The steamer *Amelia*, which arrived at Halifax on the 14th, brings the important intelligence, (official) that ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, and are pushing on their troops and fleets to the scene of action.

The campaign on the Danube has begun in earnest. A desperate battle took place on the 23d ult., in which the Russians were routed, with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks also had a cut up.

At another place, the Russians were crossing a bridge over the Danube, under a severe Turkish fire, when the bridge gave way, from the arches being cut in two by the artillery, and 2,000 Russians were precipitated into the stream, and all drowned. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, to strike a decisive blow before the French and English armies arrive. The whole French Army of 65,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 80,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The announcement of the Declaration of War by England, was immediately sent to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander of the powerful British and French Fleets in the Baltic sea, with orders to commence hostilities at once.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the lightships and buoys have been viewed and formidable fleets of gunboats are collected in shallow waters all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up all intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt, incapable of defence are being pulled down. New batteries are every where in course of erection, and two hundred additional gunboats have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally attending these preparations. The contest will be a terrible one.

The Queen of England's declaration of war states that the unprovoked aggressions of the Czar upon Turkey have been persisted in without regard to consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defence of her ally. In alluding to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, she states that if the Czar had been amicably disposed everything would have been satisfactorily settled, and that the sending of her fleets to aid the Sultan was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

After reviewing the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principality, and charging Russia with bad faith throughout the whole transaction, the Queen says that the time has arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers are wholly ineffectual to prevent the usurpations of Russia, which, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards.

The Queen has also issued a proclamation in reference to the commerce of neutral nations, of which we have the following copy:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those Powers with which she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights pertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking up an effective blockade which may be established with an inadequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers."

In an explanation made in the House of Commons the Attorney General stated, in reference to the above declaration, that Great Britain cannot and does not forego the right to search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

On the receipt of the Czar's answer in Paris the Emperor Napoleon sent a special message to the Legislative Chambers announcing that Russia had placed herself in a condition of war with France, and charging upon Russia the entire responsibility of the unfortunate event. The announcement was received in the Chambers with great enthusiasm, and war against Russia has been formally declared, to commence on the 30th of April.

The French Government has made an announcement similar to that of England respecting the commerce of neutrals, and stating that France will not at present issue letters of marque.

The Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey consists of five articles, providing as follows:

1. That England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of its allies.

3. That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4. That this treaty is to remain open for the adhesion of the other Powers of Europe.

5. Turkey guarantees in all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

The most extensive preparations for war continued in the Mediterranean by England and France. Russia and Turkey were hastening their armaments.

Sweden, and Austria, and Prussia have also committed themselves by signing the treaty.

LATER.

The American Mail steamer *Arotic* arrived in New York on Monday last, and Liverpool dates to the 6th instant.

The British Parliament has adopted an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggression would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The address was unanimously adopted, and both Houses went in procession to present it to the Queen.

The shipment of troops from England and France for the East was rapidly progressing. France had already sent 20,000, and England 10,000. Fifteen packets are fitting up at Liverpool for the conveyance of troops. The troops now leaving England will go direct to Constantinople without stopping at Malta.

Neither Austria or Prussia had yet taken position on the Eastern question. It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria reminding him of his promise to regard the passage of the Danube by the Russians as a *casus belli*.

A despatch from Vienna dated the 31st ult., says that when Baron Fleiss returns from Berlin the Imperial manifesto may be expected, stating that though Austria disapproves the movements of Russia, she is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany, and that an army of four hundred thousand Germans will make that neutrality respected.

There is much agitation against the Hungarians, and apprehensions of revolution, in case Austria joins Russia. There continues to be rumors also of disaffection in Poland.

The Austrian troops were on the frontiers of Hungary. They had thrown a bridge across the Danube, which was regarded as a prelude to active intervention. They are suspicious of Hungarians.

The Russians have gained several important victories over the Turks, making themselves masters of the country lying between the Danube and the Black Sea. The fighting on the Danube is said to have been very severe, with great slaughter on both sides; the Turks losing many of their strong fortresses. It is reported, indeed, that they have been driven entirely to the left bank of the Danube, except their position at Kalafat.

An unprecedented number of emigrants, chiefly Irish, were at Liverpool awaiting a conveyance to America. The price of a steerage passage has advanced to \$5.10.

The telegraph says that the Czar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia saying, contemptuously, that when the allies have emancipated the Christians and evacuated the Turkish waters he will evacuate the principality.

The general tenor of the news is considerably unfavorable to the Turks. At Constantinople the public feeling was considerably excited, and caused disquiet to the Government.

There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commanders of the different fortresses which have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Queen Pacha has marched twenty thousand men to strengthen the position between the Russians and the Balkans.

Admiral Napier, with twenty-two ships, is anchored off Aleson island, in the Baltic. A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen in at Revel. The Russians, fearing that Aleson island would be the first point of Naper's attack, have placed there a garrison of thirty thousand men.

Icebergs in the Atlantic. Every ship from Europe brings accounts of an annual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic. It is probable that the North-westerly winds, which have prevailed in this latitude to such an extraordinary degree this winter, have raised also in the Arctic circle; have set the ice-fields in motion earlier than common, and have filled the Atlantic with drifting bergs and pack.

The origin of these ice-mountains was long a subject of controversy. By some persons the berg was thought to be the result of months of freezing in open sea. By others it was more correctly attributed to a land origin. Dr. Kane, the historian of the late American Expedition, has proved exclusively by observation on the spot, that the iceberg has a similar origin with the glacier, being deposited on the sides and in the valleys of the Arctic mountains, and afterwards pushed forward exactly as glaciers are, down the slope and along the gorge. As these valleys eventually open to the sea, the field of ice is finally protruded into the water, where a part of it breaks off, at last, by its own weight, and is floated away. The early navigators seeing these enormous masses, called them in their native tongue, "bergs," or mountains, and by that name they have been known ever since.

Not infrequently large masses of rock, which are frozen up in the glaciers on land, are borne off with the iceberg. As the berg melts, they drop away and sink to the bottom of the sea. Geologists tell us that the huge boulders, which are often seen in the interior of this continent, hundreds of miles away from primitive formations of a similar character, were thus transported, at some far distant period, when most of America was still a vast ocean. In melting, the bergs often assume the most fantastic shapes. Some look like floating towns, with towers, pinnacles and forts. Some bear the shape of gigantic castles. Some recall the fairy descriptions of the Arabian Nights. The temperature of the water being lower than that of the atmosphere, they melt at bottom faster than at top, and finally turn over, convulsing the deep for an immense circle around, and imperiling ships that happen to be near.

The play of light on these bergs is at times, indubitably beautiful. At other times, however, the ice mountains move surrounded with fog, the offspring of their own evaporation; and on such occasions, up to the mariner who is not warned in time of the damp mist he sees setting down around. After traversing our eastern coast, and assisting to make our spring later than those on the Pacific side, the bergs are melted down by the gulf stream, or borne off in greatly reduced bulk to the coast of Iceland, where they disappear forever.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Mr. Benton, it is said, is in high spirits in regard to the late elections in the East. He looks right out at the Democrats, when he hears them talk about New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut.



GETTYSBURG:
Monday, April 24, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARGIE.

FOR DEPUTY STATE ATTORNEY,
DANIEL M. SMYDER.

Hon. JAMES COOPER will accept our thanks for documents forwarded.

Juvenile Concert.—Quite an interesting affair is to come off at McConaghy's Hall, on the evening of the 2d of May. Mr. PORTERFIELD will give the public an opportunity of listening to the warbling of the "Singing Birds," now under his instruction. It will, beyond a doubt, be a pleasing treat to our citizens, and excite peculiar interest.

WM. M. CLEAVE and WM. A. M'GINLEY, after passing a very creditable examination in open Court, on Monday last, were admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

The subject of a new Court-house was before the Grand Jury last week. The vote stood 11 for, and 10 against; but as it required 12 Jurors to report favorably, the recommendation failed.

Tavern Licenses. At the Court of Quarter Sessions last week, all the applications for Tavern Licenses were granted, except those of Andrew Sell and Wm. Meyers of Union township, which were postponed for decision upon, until the 23d of May.

New Railroad Arrangement. An arrangement took effect on Wednesday last, by which a connection is made between the 94 train from Hanover, and the Express line from Gettysburg, which will enable passengers from Gettysburg to proceed directly on and arrive in Baltimore at noon, instead of lying over at Hanover until 2 1/2 P. M. This is a very desirable arrangement.

The Post Office in Mummashery has been re-established.—S. HART Postmaster.

We regret to say, that our Representative in Congress, Hon. S. L. HENNING, is still indisposed at his residence in Bedford, whither he went two weeks ago to recruit his health.

We call attention to the advertisement of Canfield, Bro. & Co., in our paper to-day; and would advise our readers, if they visit Baltimore, to call and see their splendid establishment. It is said to be larger than any similar Store in Europe—and, with one exception, the largest in America. We had occasion to visit it a short time since, and give full and ample testimony to the elegance of its arrangement, and the splendor and variety of the articles there assembled. The most fastidious could not but be pleased.

The Exhibition of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College took place in Christ Church on Tuesday evening last, in presence of a crowded audience. The exercises were interesting, and creditable to all concerned. Addresses were delivered by W. F. PAXTON, Gettysburg; J. RISEHARD, Uniontown, Md.; J. W. SHURY, Staunton, Va.; J. FRAZIER, Frederick, Md.; L. H. CROPP, Middletown, Pa.; J. A. KUNKELMAN, London, Va.; J. I. BURKE, Salona, Pa.; and S. A. HOLMAN, Harrisburg, Pa. The music was furnished by the Hagerstown Brass Band.

Sale of the Public Works. On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives agreed to the amendments, by the Senate, in the bill for the sale of the Public Works, and fixing ten millions as the minimum price—so that it has now passed both branches, and is in the hands of the Governor. We will see whether he will veto it, against the strong expression of the popular will. If they would now be sold, besides the ten millions, the State would save about three millions, which the Canal Commissioners say would be required this year to meet current demands for repairs and the prosecution of unfinished work under contract.

Adjournment. On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, (85 to 9) to adjourn on the 2d of May, at 11 o'clock.

The Liqueur Law. The Committees of Conference of the two Houses of the Legislature, have agreed upon a plan for submitting the question of a Prohibitory Law to a vote of the people at the next election.

The late snow-storm was a very general one, and in several sections of the country was, from the accounts given, much more severe than it was here. A large number of vessels were lost on the coast during the gale.

The celebration has been visible in the western horizon is now rapidly receding from the earth and from the sea.

On Wednesday last, the bill to distribute among the several States ten millions of acres of the public lands, for the support of the indigent insane, passed the House of Representatives, 83 to 51. It having previously passed the Senate, the signature of the President is only necessary to make it a law. We certainly rejoice (says the National Intelligencer) in the success of this beneficent measure, for the sake of the comfort and relief it is destined to bring to the most pitiable form of human misery; but we derive from its passage, unfeigned pleasure, and pride also, for the honorable proof it affords to the world of the humane sentiment of the national representatives. We might find also a source of deep satisfaction in the inexpressible happiness it brings to the heart of the gentleman (Miss Dix) to whose mild energy, unwearied perseverance, and persuasive influence, the country and humanity are, after all, indebted for this noble act of legislation.

A despatch from Washington says it was understood that the President had refused to sign this humane bill. If so, it adds, and from more to the list of offences for which the people will call his Administration to account.

New State. On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lane, the Delegate from Oregon, was allowed to introduce a bill to authorize the People of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. It is stated that Oregon is increasing in population and resources with great rapidity.

A Natural Consequence. On Monday last, in the Senate of the United States, in anticipation of the passage of the "Homestead Bill," giving public lands to actual settlers, petitions were presented by Mr. Broadhead from certain purchasers of public lands, asking that the Government refund to them what they have paid with interest. Nothing, says the National Intelligencer, it strikes us, can be more reasonable than this request. If homes are now to be given, without money and without price, to every body who will accept and occupy them, we do not see how the Government can refuse to refund their money to buyers who are original holders, and the value of whose purchased lands will be so greatly depreciated by the gratuitous system of distribution.

Spiritual Manifestation. On Monday last, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Shields presented a memorial from N. P. Talmage and 13,000 citizens of the U. S. States, asking the appointment of a scientific committee to investigate certain physical and mental phenomena, of questionable origin and mysterious import, that have of late occurred in this country and Europe—such as spiritual rappings, table turnings, &c., which the memorialists say do occur, and they wish to have a scientific investigation as to the causes. Mr. Shields entered into a learned and somewhat playful disquisition in relation to the matter—giving a history of different humbugs of the kind—There was a little humorous conversation about its reference—but it was finally laid on the table.

Terrible Shipwreck. During the dreadful gale on the night of the 15th, the ship *Powhatan*, bound from Havre to New York, was driven ashore on Long Beach, seven miles north of Egg Harbor Light, and went to pieces, not a vestige being left of the wreck. The whole of the passengers and crew (above Three Hundred in number) perished! About 250 dead bodies had already washed ashore on Thursday, and more were constantly coming in. The schr. *Manhattan*, of Bangor, Maine, was also wrecked in the same neighborhood, and all on board perished, save one of the crew.

The late storm was most furious at Lewes, Del., unroofing houses, barns, &c.—Seven vessels were blown ashore. One of them, with a cargo of lime, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The sea was so heavy that no boats could live in it.

The Ohio State Democrat (Columbus) don't seem to admire the way the elections are going, and "speaks right out in meeting," as follows:

The Late Election.—It is related of a man who had never visited Niagara before, that he mistook the spray for rain, and kept huddled for a couple of days, unwilling to leave his hot clothes soiled with the drench. On the third day he inquired of a bouncer at the same hotel if that infernal rain was ever going to stop. We are in somewhat of the same fix. Are those infernal elections ever going to stop?

A Noble Dog.—On Saturday afternoon, a Miss Goss, 14 years of age, while attempting to cross a narrow plank over the Frankford mill dam, was met about midway by a large dog belonging to her father. It became necessary for one of them to retreat to their steps. This was attempted by the young lady, when she slipped into the water which was quite deep. She sunk once and was brought up by the dog, who plunged in to her rescue. He raised her by her hair and neck—then letting go, he renewed his hold around her arm and swam to the bank. The younger children had attracted a crowd of women to the place by their cries, who dragged the girl out in safety.—*German coach Tel.*

Latest from Europe. The steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 31st inst.

There has been a considerable decline in the price of flour, having fallen at Liverpool from 40s. to 37s.

No battle had yet occurred on the Baltic. The Russians, anticipating an attack, were dismantling their fortresses on the island of Aland, off the coast of Finland. As soon as hostilities commenced in the Baltic, the Emperor and the Russian Court will move to Moscow. There was a rumor that the Turks had obtained some advantages over the Russians on the Danube, but nothing definite is given.

It is stated by the Paris Patrie newspaper, that the necessity of the advantages gained by the Turks on the lower Danube had been confessed, and the Russian general, after the passage of his troops into Drobrudscha, considered his position so critical that he demanded reinforcements from Ruzsbia, Odessa, and Sebastopol.

Yesterday (the 26th) was appointed as a national fast-day throughout England.

The personal property of the late Jacob Albert, Esq. of Baltimore, is estimated at one and a half million of dollars, \$1,400,000 of which is invested in bank stock, and \$90,000 on deposit in the City banks.

The Hon. N. R. KATZ, a Senator of the U. S. States from Rhode Island, from 1821 to 1841, a period of twenty years, died at his residence in Providence, on Tuesday last.

One of the friends of the Westville Star will aid, on examination of Puxnon, that the Act of 18th March, 1775, is still in force.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned the buccaners captured during the ill-fated Lopez expedition to Cuba. The prisoners, wherever detained, are to be set free, and allowed to go wherever they please, with the exception of Cuba or Porto Rico.

English cotton shirts, on which the concise contents of the Koran are roughly printed in blue, are now selling in the Turkish camp. They are eagerly bought up at tenfold their value, as the Turkish soldiers attach to those talismanic extracts the gift of making the wearer invulnerable in battle.

It is said, that upon the average, sixteen men in every troop of the English army destined for Turkey were married; consequently the 25,000 men would leave behind 2500 wives, and between 5000 and 6000 children.

Death from Leech Bites.—A little girl aged three years, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of New York, died on Tuesday from loss of blood from two leech bites. It appears a physician ordered the applications. The child was placed in bed, and the directions followed. Several hours elapsed, when the mother's attention was directed to the child, which was found in a pool of blood, and in the agonies of death.

Serious Railroad Accidents.—A locomotive and two passenger cars on the Dauphin and Susquehanna railroad were thrown off the track, and over a bank, last week, injuring the conductor, Mr. John Natteries, to such an extent that he died yesterday. Several others were injured seriously, but not fatally. On Saturday last a car attached to the express train on the N. Y. Central railroad, was thrown down an embankment, by running over a cow. It contained 15 passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. Henry S. Wells, of New York, had a leg broken; C. G. Tail, of Benton, Ind., back badly hurt; H. J. Winslow, Chicago, much bruised; R. McDonnell, Buffalo, head and face cut and wrist sprained; and Adam Stewart, of Bergen, injured internally. Three others were dangerously, if not fatally injured, and the rest escaped with but bruises.

The Tragedy at St. Louis.—Wm. O. Hoffman, who was so inhumanly treated at St. Louis by Wilson C. Barker, and subsequently shot and dreadfully wounded by Mrs. Barker, died on the 13th inst. It is supposed Mrs. Barker will be arraigned in a few days on a charge of murder.

The Honorable and distinguished JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Worcester, on Wednesday last. Few men have earned so enviable a reputation. Artists received the surname of "The Just." The deceased was ever named "Honest John Davis."

He died of an attack of bilious cholera, after a few hours' illness.

"We are given to understand," says the Citizen of the 10th of February, (East India paper), "that the famous car of Juggernaut, of Mulies, near Serampore, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last, and the 'venerables,' or proprietors of Juggernaut, have been mugged in grief, attributing the accident to the fury of the god for causes of which they are not cognizant."

Destruction of Birds.—The New York Tribune states that the extraordinary snow-storm which commenced on Friday evening last, and continued at intervals till Tuesday morning, has proved most fatal to the robins throughout all that region. One farmer in Western county says he could have picked up a bushel of them (dead) on his farm.

These robins are largely for birds and game.

Agricultural Society. A stated meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society, took place in this Borough on Tuesday last. The attendance of members and others was large. After the reading of the minutes, the resolution offered at the January meeting, proposing to amend the second article of the Constitution, by inserting after the words "not less than one dollar," the words "nor more than two dollars," was unanimously adopted.

The Managers' report that they have arranged and published a list of premiums, amounting to about \$100, for field crops, fruits, vegetables, &c., to be distributed during the coming Fall, upon a Public Exhibition of articles, but that the State of the funds, in consequence of the society being but recently established, does not as yet authorize them to recommend a time for a Cattle Fair.

About forty members were added to the list, which the society adjourned.

It is expected that at the next meeting a general discussion, upon some one of the most interesting subjects connected with Agriculture, will be had.

The Russian Army. All persons with anything like an adequate idea of the power of Russia, and the number of troops which the Czar has in the Peninsula, will have been prepared for the intelligence of the reverses of the Turks. According to the Austrian papers the Czar has been steadily increasing his forces on the Danube for some time past. Around Kalafat 42,000 Russians are encamped; 75,000 men are in Great Wallachia, under the personal command of Gortschakoff, whose headquarters are in Bucharest; between the South and the Pruth stands Gen. Lutski, with 45,000 men; between the Pruth and Danister, Gen. Ostenschenko, whose corps, as soon as Gen. Paskovitch's division arrives, will amount to 60,000 men; a reserve of 30,000 men is organized in Volhynia, by Gen. Skingulsky; 45,000 more are on their march to Odessa and Crimea; while the army of the Caucasus, under Prince Mouskoff, are put down as 122,000 men strong. By this statement the European army against Turkey and her allies amounts to nearly 400,000 men, and above five hundred cannons.

Louis Napoleon and Austria.—The last mails from Europe brought to this city more than one letter from very reliable sources, saying that Louis Napoleon has distinctly notified the Emperor of Austria, that if he shows the slightest disposition to side with Russia in the war, he (the French Emperor) will raise the standard of revolt in Hungary and Lombardy. This information we know to be relied on in foreign diplomatic circles; and, therefore, place implicit confidence in it.—*Washington Star.*

Joined the Turks.—Mr. C. Carroll Toris, well known in Philadelphia, it is said, applied for and received an appointment in the Turkish army, as aid to Gen. Gayon, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has taken the name of *Nessem Bey*, and by the last advices was on his way to Trebisond, and from thence to Kars.

Progress of Canadian Independence.—It seems now to be reduced to a certainty, that the British Government has determined to withdraw its troops from Canada, leaving the necessity and expense of a standing army entirely to the Province. This measure has long been desired by Canada, and it will promptly act upon it, by raising and maintaining its own troops. A single step more—the election of Governor by the people—must speedily follow; and then the only relation that Great Britain will hold toward Canada, will be that of a Protector.

Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD, has been nominated by the Whigs of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia, as their candidate for Mayor; and Hon. RICHARD VAUX, by the Democrats.

Spies Going.—The steamer *Euro*, with 100 passengers and \$650,000 in specie, sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

A man named Francis Lamb, aged 23 years, employed in the heavy statistics of Mr. Flemming, in Frederick, was killed on the 13th inst., by a man named John Hudson, who beat him with a fork handle so severely as to cause his death in a few hours. Hudson is in prison. This makes the third capital case for trial at October term in Frederick.

On Thursday night week, the hotel kept by Alexander Harley, at Gallitzin, near the mountain tunnel, in Cambria co., was set on fire by some incendiary, and burned to the ground, with its contents. Two children were consumed in the flames.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—The wife of Mr. David Salm, of Penn township, Lancaster county, Pa., who has been insane for several weeks, struck him a violent blow over the head with an axe a few nights ago, while he was lying in bed, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. She then left the house, and committed suicide by hanging herself.

Large Corn Sale.—On the 11th instant, contracts were made at Chicago, Illinois, for the future delivery of 100,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents on hand. This is the largest sale which has transpired there for some time, and it was made to a single purchaser.

Military Forces of Germany.—The united military force that Germany, including the neutral territories of Austria, Prussia, and France, can set on foot, amounts, it is stated, to 1,000,000 of men, and 100,000 of horses.

A Town in Ashes.—About two-thirds of the town of Dover, N. H., was consumed by fire on Thursday week. Among the buildings destroyed were the Town hall, free, large barns, warehouses, filled with wheat, seven stores and five groceries.

The Nebraska Bill. Opposers of the Nebraska bill is rapidly assuming a practical form through the medium of the ballot-box. What happened in New Hampshire has been repeated in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but with far greater earnestness and more impressive question. In either of them the friends of the Nebraska measure are "powdered." It is said that the Administration is not discouraged by these adverse results. We trust it is not. But three States have yet spoken. It would be a pity to deny the people of the other free States the privilege of passing upon the first great measure of the Administration in their own favorite and effectual way. Their minds are made up, and they only await the occasion. The story of the young bachelor, who returned from training, with sword charges in his hand because he lacked the courage to pull the trigger, is apropos. "Lie still," said he to his aged grandmother, who had charged the over-loaded piece and got choked over by the recoil; "lie still, granny," said he, "there are six more to come yet." So would we say to the Administration. Let it keep courage for us, it has only witnessed the beginning of the end.—*Springfield Mass Rep.*

We are now about to witness the fourth attempt to subjugate Europe under one head. That this is the aim of Russia and of the Czar, no one conversant with the spirit of the one and the policy of the other can doubt for an instant. For more than a century and a half this great design has been nurtured in the minds of every ruler Russia has had. The people have been taught that it was their destiny—as it was that of their forefathers, fifteen hundred years ago, to sweep away the Roman empire. Napoleon saw it at St. Helena when he proclaimed that within fifty years Europe must be republican or Cossack.

The time of the church has come. Nicholas, who sixty millions of subjects ardently love, and whose internal resources which will enable him to withstand any amount of outside pressure—with a kingdom that cannot be invaded, and an army that may be defeated but cannot be conquered, now offers Europe the option of becoming republicans or bowing to his sway. England and France have anticipated his action by assuming the responsibility of beginning the contest.

Thus matters stand. At a glance it is easy to see that this war whose commencement we this day record is to be no trifling struggle—it must last for years. Russia's fleets may be sunk, her harbors may be destroyed, her ports blockaded; but for all that, she will still be Russia, as powerful and as formidable as ever. Battle may be fought after battle, and victory may side with the Western Powers; but fresh Cossacks will always be found to replace the dead, and fresh armor will infuse itself into the Russian breast after every reverse. There may be truces, and treaties, and temporary lulls in the strife; but no permanent peace can arrive until the shape of the issue is altered. Russia will not swerve from her purpose, and so far as can be seen now, cannot be so utterly disabled as to be unable to pour down army after army from the Vistula. To meet her successfully, the republican element in Europe must be fairly and thoroughly aroused. There are stout men enough in that continent to hold their own even against Russia—but they must be combined and rallied round a standard in which they can really feel a hearty interest. When this is done Napoleon's problem may be solved. But the solution may not occur for the next hundred years or more.

There are about 2,000 British subjects in St. Petersburg alone, besides a very large number of their countrymen employed in other parts of the Russian empire. In this season, when the only access to the Russian capital is by almost impassable roads, it is scarcely possible for them to withdraw. At the same time many of these persons, such as engineers and others, are engaged in war, and therefore inconsistent with the duty they owe to their sovereign in their country. Should such persons continue in the active service of Russia, after the declaration of war, they will of course incur the penalties of treason.

Great enthusiasm was manifested at Malta between the English and French troops there assembled. Being the first time that the soldiers of the two nations have ever stood together in friendship, they vied with each other in tokens of cordiality. Even the musicians had fraternized, the bands of the English performing the air of "Partant pour la Syrie," and French playing "God save the Queen."

WAR DECLARED
BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The steamer America, which arrived at Halifax on the 14th, brings the important intelligence, (official), that ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAVE DECLARED WAR AGAINST RUSSIA, and are pushing on their troops and fleets to the scene of action.

The campaign on the Danube has begun in earnest. A desperate battle took place on the 23d ult., in which the Russians were routed, with the loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were also badly cut up.

At another place, the Russians were crossing a bridge over the Danube, under a severe Turkish fire, when the bridge gave away, from the arches being cut in twain by the artillery, and 2,000 Russians were precipitated into the stream, and all drowned. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, to strike a decisive blow before the French and English armies arrive.

The whole French Army of 65,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 80,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The announcement of the Declaration of War by England, was immediately sent to Sir Charles Napier, the Commander of the powerful English and French Fleets in the Baltic sea, with orders to commence hostilities at once.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the light-houses and buoys have been reviewed and formidable fleets of gun boats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up all intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defence are being pulled down. New batteries are every where in course of erection, and two hundred additional gunboats have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally attending these preparations.

The contest will be a terrific one.

The Queen of England's declaration of war states that the unprovoked aggressions of the Czar upon Turkey have been persisted in without regard to consequences, and that she is compelled by a sense of duty to come forward in defence of her ally. In alluding to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey, she states that if the Czar had been amicably disposed everything would have been satisfactorily settled, and that the sending of her fleets to aid the Sultan was not decided upon until Russia exhibited the most determined attitude.

After reviewing the proceedings of the Czar's seizure upon the Principalities, and charging Russia with bad faith throughout the whole transaction, the Queen says that the time has arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers are wholly ineffectual to prevent the usurpations of Russia, which, if unchecked, would lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

She concludes with a determination, in conjunction with France, to support Turkey at all hazards.

The Queen has also issued a proclamation in reference to the commerce of neutral nations, of which we have the following copy:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those Powers with which she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing for the present to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations. It is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an inadequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers."

In an explanation made in the House of Commons the Attorney General stated, in reference to the above declaration, that Great Britain cannot and does not forego the right to search neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.

On the receipt of the Czar's answer in Paris the Emperor Napoleon sent a special message to the Legislative Chambers announcing that Russia had placed herself in a condition of war with France, and charging upon Russia the entire responsibility of the unfortunate event. The announcement was received in the Chambers with great enthusiasm, and war against Russia has been formally declared, to commence on the 30th of April.

The French Government has made an announcement similar to that of England respecting the commerce of neutrals, and stating that France will not at present issue letters of marque.

The Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France, and Turkey consists of the following articles, providing as follows:

1. That England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.
2. That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of its allies.
3. That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.
4. This treaty to remain open for the admission of the other Powers of Europe.
5. Turkey guarantee to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

The most extensive preparations for war are now in progress in England and France. Russia and Turkey were hastening their armaments.

Spain, Italy, and Austria, and Prussia have not committed themselves by any declaration.

LATER.

The American Mail steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Monday with London and Liverpool dates to the 6th instant.

The British Parliament has adopted an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the nation's firm determination to co-operate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggression would be dangerous to the peace of Europe. The address was unanimously adopted, and both Houses went in procession to present it to the Queen.

The shipment of troops from England and France for the East was rapidly progressing. France had already sent off 29,000, and England 10,000. Fifteen packet ships are fitting up at Liverpool for the conveyance of troops. The troops now leaving England will go direct to Constantinople without stopping at Malta.

Neither Austria or Prussia had yet taken position on the Eastern question. It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria reminding him of his promise to regard the passage of the Danube by the Russians as a *cassis belli*.

A despatch from Vienna, dated the 31st ult., says that when Baron Hoss returns from Berlin the Imperial manifesto may be expected, stating that though Austria disapproves the movements of Russia she is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany, and that an army of four hundred thousand Germans will make that neutrality respected.

There is much agitation against the Hungarians, and apprehensions of revolution, in case Austria joins Russia. There continues to be rumors also of disaffection in Poland.

The Austrian troops were on the frontiers of Hungary. They had thrown a bridge across the Danube, which was regarded as a prelude to active intervention. They are suspicious of Hungarians.

The Russians have gained several important victories over the Turks, making themselves masters of the country lying between the Danube and the Black Sea. The fighting on the Danube is said to have been very severe, with great slaughter on both sides; the Turks losing many of their strong fortresses. It is reported, indeed, that they have been driven entirely to the left bank of the Danube, except their position at Kalafat.

An unprecedented number of emigrants, chiefly Irish, were at Liverpool awaiting a conveyance to America. The price of a steerage passage has advanced to \$5-10s. The telegraph says that the Czar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia saying, contemptuously, that when the allies have emancipated the Christians and evacuated the Turkish waters he will evacuate the principalities.

The general tenor of the news is considered unfavorable to the Turks. At Constantinople the public feeling was considerably excited, and caused disquiet to the Government.

There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commanders of the different fortresses which have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Omer Pacha has marched twenty thousand men to strengthen the position between the Russians and the Balkans.

Admiral Napier, with twenty-two ships, is anchored off Alon island, in the Baltic. A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen in at Revel. The Russians, fearing that Oesel island would be the first point of Napier's attack, have placed there a garrison of thirty thousand men.

Icebergs in the Atlantic.

Every ship from Europe brings accounts of an unusual quantity of icebergs in the Atlantic. It is probable that the North-westerly winds, which have prevailed in this latitude to such an extraordinary degree this winter, have raged also in the Arctic circle; have set the ice-fields in motion earlier than common, and have filled the Atlantic with drifting bergs and pack.

The origin of these ice-mountains was long a subject of controversy. By some persons the berg was thought to be the result of months of freezing in open sea. By others it was more correctly attributed to a land origin. Dr. Kane, the historian of the late American Expedition, has proved exclusively by observation on the spot, that the iceberg has a similar origin with the glacier, being deposited on the sides and in the valleys of the Arctic mountains, and afterwards pushed forward exactly as glaciers are, down the slope and along the gorge. As these valleys eventually open to the sea, the field of ice is finally protruded into the water, where a part of it breaks off, at last, by its own weight, and is floated away. The early navigators seeing these enormous masses, called them in their native tongue, "bergs," or mountains, and by that name they have been known ever since.

Not infrequently large masses of rock, which are frozen up in the glaciers on land, are borne off with the icebergs. As the berg melts, they drop away and sink to the bottom of the sea. Geologists tell us that the huge boulders, which are often seen in the interior of this continent, hundreds of miles away from primitive formations of a similar character, were thus transported, at some far distant period, when most of America was still a vast ocean. In reaching the large ones assume the most fantastic shapes. Some look like floating towers, with towers, pinnacles and forts. Some bear the shape of gigantic castles. Some recall the fairy descriptions of the Arabian Nights. The temperature of the water being lower than that of the atmosphere, they melt at bottom faster than at top, and finally turn over, conveying the top to an immense depth around, and imperiling ships that happen to be near.

The play of light on these bergs is at times, indubitably beautiful. At other times, however, the ice-mountain has been surrounded with fire, the offspring of their own respiration, and on such occasions, as to the mariner who is not warned in time of the danger, but sees sitting down around, and imperiling ships that happen to be near.

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WHIG STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK,
OF Northumberland county.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DART,
OF Allegheny county.
FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
SAMUEL M. SNYDER,
OF Montgomery county.

Hon. JAMES COOPER will accept our thanks for documents forwarded.

Juvenile Concert.—Quite an interesting affair is to come off at McConaughy's Hall, on the evening of the 2d of May. Mr. POTTERFIELD will give the public an opportunity of listening to the warbling of the "Singing Birds," now under his instruction. It will, beyond a doubt, be a pleasing treat to our citizens, and excite peculiar interest.

Wm. McLEAN and Wm. A. McGINLEY, after passing a very creditable examination in open Court, on Monday last, were admitted to practice in the several Courts of Adams county.

The subject of a new Court-house was before the Grand Jury last week. The vote stood 11 for, and 10 against; but as it required 12 Jurors to report favorably, the recommendation failed.

Tavern Licenses.—At the Court of Quarter Sessions last week, all the applications for Tavern Licenses were granted, except those of Andrew Sell and Wm. Mayers, of Union township, which were postponed for decision upon, until the 23d of May.

New Railroad Arrangement.—An arrangement took effect on Wednesday last, by which a connection is made between the 9½ train from Hanover, and the Express line from Harrisburg, which will enable passengers from Gettysburg to proceed directly on and arrive in Baltimore at noon, instead of lying over at Hanover until 24 P. M. This is a very desirable arrangement.

The Post Office in Mammouth has been re-established.—S. HART Postmaster.

We regret to say, that our Representative in Congress, Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, is still indisposed at his residence in Bedford, whither he went two weeks ago to recruit his health.

We call attention to the advertisement of Canfield, Bro. & Co., in our paper today; and would advise our readers, if they visit Baltimore, to call and see their splendid establishment. It is said to be larger than any similar Store in Europe—and, with one exception, the largest in America. We had occasion to visit it a short time since, and give full and ample testimony to the elegance of its arrangement, and the splendor and variety of the articles there assembled. The most fastidious could not but be pleased.

The Exhibition of the Junior Class of Pennsylvania College took place in Christ Church on Tuesday evening last, in presence of a crowded audience. The exercises were interesting, and creditable to all concerned. Addresses were delivered by W. F. PAXTON, Gettysburg; J. RICE HARRD, Uniontown, Md.; J. W. SNYDER, Staunton, Va.; J. FRAZIER, Frederick, Md.; L. H. CROLL, Middletown, Pa.; J. A. KUKRELMAN, Loudon, Va.; J. I. BURKE, Salona, Pa.; and S. A. HOLMAN, Harrisburg, Pa. The music was furnished by the Hagerstown Brass Band.

Sale of the Public Works.

On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives agreed to the amendments, in the bill for the sale of the Public Works, and fixing ten millions as the minimum price—so that it has now passed both branches, and is in the hands of the Governor. We will see whether he will veto it, against the strong expression of the popular will. If he would now be sold, besides the ten millions, the State would save about three millions, which the Canal Commissioners say would be required this year to meet current demands for repairs and the prosecution of unfinished work under contract.

Adjournment.

On Wednesday last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution, (85 to 69), to adjourn on the 2d of May, at 11 o'clock.

The Litter Law.

The Committee of Conference of the two Houses of the Legislature, have agreed upon a plan for submitting the question of a Prohibitory Law to a vote of the people at the next election.

The late snow-storm was a very general one, and in several sections of the country was, from the amount given, much more severe than it was here. A large number of vessels were lost on the coast during the gale.

The snow and rain was very thick in the western part of the State, and was rapidly melting from the earth and from the sun.

Congress.

On Wednesday last, the bill to distribute among the several States ten millions of acres of the public lands, for the support of the indigent insane, passed the House of Representatives, 82 to 51. It having previously passed the Senate, the signature of the President is only necessary to make it a law. We certainly rejoice (says the National Intelligencer) in the success of this beneficent measure, for the sake of the comfort and relief it is destined to bring to the most pitiable form of human misery; but we derive from its passage unfeigned pleasure, and pride also, for the honorable proof it offers to the world of the humane sentiment of the national representatives. We might find also a source of deep satisfaction in the inexpressible happiness it brings to the heart of the gentleman [Miss Dix] to whose mild energy, unwearied perseverance, and persuasive influence, the country and humanity are, after all, indebted for this noble act of legislation.

A dispatch from Washington says it was understood that the President had refused to sign this humane bill. If so, it adds one item more to the list of offences for which the people will call his Administration to account.

A New State.—On Tuesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Lane, the Delegate from Oregon, was allowed to introduce a bill to authorize the People of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories. It is stated that Oregon is increasing in population and resources with great rapidity.

A Natural Consequence.

On Monday last, in the Senate of the U. States, in anticipation of the passage of the "Homestead Bill," giving public lands to actual settlers, petitions were presented by Mr. Brodhead from certain purchasers of public lands, asking that the Government refund to them what they have paid, with interest. Nothing, says the National Intelligencer, it strikes us, can be more reasonable than this request. If homes are now to be given, without money and without price, to every body who will accept and occupy them, we do not see how the Government can refuse to refund their money to buyers who are original holders, and the value of whose purchased lands will be so greatly depreciated by the gratuitous system of distribution.

Spiritual Manifestation.

On Monday last, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Shields presented a memorial from N. P. Talbridge and 13,000 citizens of the U. States, asking the appointment of a scientific committee to investigate certain physical and mental phenomena, of questionable origin and mysterious import, that have of late occurred in this country and Europe—such as spiritual rappings, table turnings, &c., which the memorialists say do occur, and they wish to have a scientific investigation as to the causes. Mr. Shields entered into a learned and somewhat playful disquisition in relation to the matter—giving a history of different humbugs of the kind.—There was a little humorous conversation about its reference—but it was finally laid on the table.

Terrible Shipwreck.

During the dreadful gale on the night of the 15th, the ship Powhatan, bound from Havre to New York, was driven ashore on Long Beach, seven miles north of Egg Harbor Light, and went to pieces, not a vestige being left of the wreck. The whole of the passengers and crew (above Three Hundred in number) perished! About 250 dead bodies had already washed ashore on Thursday, and more were constantly coming in. The schr. Manhattan, of Bangor, Maine, was also wrecked in the same neighborhood, and all on board perished, save one of the crew.

The late storm was most furious at Lewis, Del., unroofing houses, barns, &c.—Seven vessels were blown ashore. One of them, with a cargo of lime, took fire, and was entirely consumed. The sea was so heavy that no boats could live in it.

The Ohio State Democrat (Columbus) don't seem to admire the way the Germans are going, and speaks right out in mentioning it as follows:

The Late Doctor.—It is related of a man who had a very vivid imagination, that he mistook the way for a lion, and he lay down for a couple of days, unwilling to leave his bed, until he was called with the group. On the third day he happened of a boarder at the same hotel that infernal rain was ever going to stop. We are in somewhat of the same fix. Are these infernal conditions ever going to stop?

A Noble Dog.—On Saturday afternoon, a Miss Gould, 11 years of age, while attempting to cross a narrow plank over the Frankford mill dam, was met about midway by a large dog, belonging to a hotelier. It became necessary for one of them to retreat their steps. This was attempted by the young lady, when she slipped into the water which was five feet deep. She sank one and a half minutes. Her father, who was with her, then letting her, to rise, and he held her for several minutes before she could be rescued. The young lady had attended a school of music in the place, by their city, when the dog got out in the city.—German Telegraph.

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Latest from Europe.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York on Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

There has been a considerable decline in breadstuffs—flour having fallen at Liverpool from 40s. to 37s.

No battle had yet occurred on the Baltic. The Russians, anticipating an attack, were dismantling their fortresses on the island of Aaland, off the coast of Finland. As soon as hostilities commenced in the Baltic, the Emperor and the Russian Court will remove to Moscow. There was a rumor that the Turks had obtained some advantages over the Russians on the Danube, but nothing definite is given.

It is stated by the Paris Patrie newspaper, that the accounts of the advantages gained by the Turks on the lower Danube had been confirmed, and the Russian general, after the passage of his troops into Dobrudzha, considered his position so critical that he demanded reinforcements from Bessarabia, Odessa, and Sebastopol.

Yesterday (the 26th) was appointed as a national fast-day throughout England.

The personal property of the late Jacob Albert, Esq., of Baltimore, is estimated at one and a half million of dollars—\$1,400,000 of which is invested in bank stock, and \$500,000 on deposit in the City banks.

The Hon. N. R. KNIGHT, a Senator of the U. States from Rhode Island, from 1821 to 1841, a period of twenty years, died at his residence in Providence, on Tuesday last.

Our friends of the Wrightsville Star will find, on examination of PERPON, that the Act of 18th March, 1775, is still in force.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned the buccannens captured during the ill-fated Lopez expedition to Cuba. The prisoners, wherever detained, are to be set free, and allowed to go wherever they please, with the exception of Cuba or Porto Rico.

English cotton shirts, on which the concise contents of the Koran are roughly printed in blue, are now selling in the Turkish camp. They are eagerly bought up at tenfold their value, as the Turkish soldiers attach to those talismans extracts the gift of making the wearer invulnerable in battle.

It is said, that upon the average, sixteen men in every troop of the English army destined for Turkey were married, consequently the 25,000 men would leave behind 2500 wives, and between 5000 and 6000 children.

Death from Lock Bites.—A little girl, aged three years, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of New York, died on Tuesday from loss of blood from two lock bites. It appears a physician ordered the applications. The child was placed in bed, and the directions followed. Several hours elapsed, when the mother's attention was directed to the child, which was found in a pool of blood, and in the agonies of death.

Serious Railroad Accidents.—A locomotive and two passenger cars on the Danphin and Susquehanna railroad were thrown off the track, and over a tuck, last week, injuring the conductor, Mr. John Natarious, to such an extent that he died next day. Several others were injured seriously, but not fatally. On Saturday last a car attached to the express train on the N. Y. Central railroad, was thrown down an embankment, by running over a cow. It contained 15 passengers, all of whom were more or less injured. Henry S. Wells, of New York, had a leg broken; C. G. Tail, of Benton, Ind., back badly hurt; H. J. Winslow, Chicago, much bruised; R. McDonnell, Buffalo, head and face cut and wrist sprained; and Adam Stewart, of Bergen, injured internally. Three others were dangerously, if not fatally injured, and the rest escaped with but bruises.

The Tragedy at St. Louis.—Wm. O. Hoffman, who was so humorously treated at St. Louis by Wm. C. Barker, and subsequently shot and dreadfully wounded by Mrs. Barker, died on the 15th inst. It is supposed Mrs. Barker will be arraigned in a few days on a charge of murder.

The Honorable and distinguished JOHN PAVES, of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Worcester, on Wednesday last. He was a man of considerable reputation. Articles received the surname of "The Just." The deceased was ex-governor of Massachusetts.

He died of an attack of bilious cholera, after a few hours' illness.

We are given to understand," says the Citizen of the 10th of February. (Boston paper), "that the famous car of Juggernaut, of Mulhar, near Saugampore, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of Monday last, and the passengers, or passengers of Juggernaut, have been injured in great numbers, and the loss of property is not estimated."

Devotion of Birds.—The New York Tribune states that the extraordinary snow-storm which commenced 1st on Friday evening last, and continued at intervals till Tuesday of last week, has proved most fatal to the birds throughout the country. One farmer in Western county says he could not find a single bird of the kind on his farm.

Large Cannals.—On the 11th instant, for the future delivery of 100,000 bushels of corn at 50 cents on board. This is the largest sale which has transpired there for some time, and it was made to a single purchaser.

Milling Lovers of Germany.—The United Industry of Germany, including the industrial territories of Austria and Prussia, can set on foot, amounts, it is said, to little short of nine hundred thousand men.

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Agricultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society, took place in this Borough on Tuesday last. The attendance of members and others was large. After the reading of the minutes, the resolution offered at the January meeting, proposing to amend the second article of the Constitution, by inserting after the words "not less than one dollar," the words "nor more than two dollars," was unanimously adopted.

The Managers made report that they have arranged and had published a list of premiums, amounting to about \$100, for field crops, fruits, vegetables, &c., to be distributed during the coming Fall, upon a Public Exhibition of articles; but that the State of the funds, in consequence of the society being but recently established, does not as yet authorize them to recommend a time for a Cattle Fair.

About forty members were added to the list, when the society adjourned.

It is expected that, at the next meeting, a general discussion, upon some one of the most interesting subjects connected with Agriculture, will be had.

The Russian Army.

All persons with anything like an adequate idea of the power of Russia, and the number of troops which the Czar has in the Principalities, will have been prepared for the intelligence of the reverses of the Turks. According to the Austrian papers the Czar has been steadily increasing his forces on the Danube for some time past. Around Kalafat 42,000 Russians are encamped; 75,000 men are in Great Wallachia, under the personal command of Gortschakoff, whose headquarters are in Bucharest; between the Sereth and the Pruth stands Gen. Luders, with 45,000 men; between the Pruth and Danister, Gen. Ostensensken, whose corps, as soon as Gen. Tschadaeff's division arrives, will amount to 60,000 men; a reserve of 30,000 men is organized in Volhynia, by Gen. Skinschikoff; 45,000 more are on their march to Odessa and Crimea; while the army of the Caucasus, under Prince Werzoff, are put down as 182,000 men strong. By this statement the European army against Turkey and her allies amounts to nearly 500,000 men, and above five hundred cannon.

Louis Napoleon and Austria.—The last mails from Europe brought to this city more than one letter from very reliable sources, saying that Louis Napoleon has distinctly notified the Emperor of Austria, that if he shows the slightest disposition to side with Russia in the war, he (the French Emperor) will raise the standard of revolt in Hungary and Lombardy. This information we know to be relied on in foreign diplomatic circles; and, therefore, place implicit confidence in it.—Washington Star.

Joined the Turks.—Mr. C. Carroll Lewis, well known in Philadelphia, it is said, applied for and received an appointment in the Turkish army, as aid to Gen. Gayon, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He has taken the name of Nassim Bey, and by the last advices was on his way to Trebisond, and from thence to Kars.

Progress of Canadian Independence.—It seems now to be reduced to a certainty, that the British Government has determined to withdraw its troops from Canada, leaving the necessity and expense of a standing army entirely to the Province. This measure has long been desired by Canada, and it will promptly set upon it, by raising and maintaining its own troops. A single step more—the election of Governor by the people—must speedily follow; and then the only relation that Great Britain will hold toward Canada, will be that of a Protector.

Hon. ROBERT T. COCHRAN, has been nominated by the Whigs of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia, as their candidate for Mayor; and Hon. RICHARD VAUX, by the Democrats.

Specie Going.—The steamer Europa, with 160 passengers and \$650,000 in specie, sailed from New York on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

A man named Francis Lamb, aged 32 years, employed in the livery stables of Mr. Flemming, in Frederick, was killed on the 13th inst., by a man named John Hudson, who beat him with a fork handle so severely as to cause his death in a few hours. Hudson is in prison. This makes the third capital case for trial at October term in Frederick.

On Thursday night week, the hotel kept by Alexander Harley, at Gettysburg, or at the main-tained, in Cambridge, was set on fire by some incendiary, and burned to the ground, with its contents. Two children were consumed in the flames.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—The wife of Mr. David Salung, of Penn township, Lancaster county, Pa., who has been insane for several weeks, struck him a violent blow over the head with an axe a few nights ago, while he was lying in bed, inflicting a serious, but not fatal wound. She then left the house, and committed suicide by hanging herself.

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The Nebraska Bill.

Opposition to the Nebraska bill is rapidly assuming a practical form through the medium of the ballot-box. What happened in New Hampshire has been repeated in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but with far greater earnestness and more impressive action. In either of them the friends of the Nebraska measure are "nowhere." It is said that the Administration is not discouraged by these adverse results. We trust it is not. But three States have yet spoken. It would be a pity to deny the people of the other free States the privilege of passing upon the first great measure of the Administration in their own favorite and effectual way. Their minds are made up and they only await the occasion. The story of the young hopeful, who returned from "training" with seven charges in his gun because he lacked the courage to pull the trigger, is apropos. "Lid stull," said he to his aged grandmother, who had discharged the over-loaded piece and got kicked over by the recoil; "lie still, granny," said he, "there are six more to come yet." So would we say to the Administration.—Let it keep courage, for as yet it has only witnessed "the beginning of the end."—Springfield (Mass.) Rep.

We are now about to witness the fourth attempt to subjugate Europe under one head. That this is the aim of Russia and of the Czar, no one conversant with the spirit of the one and the policy of the other can doubt for an instant. For more than a century and a half this great design has been nurtured in the minds of every ruler Russia has had. The people have been taught that it was their destiny—as it was that of their forefathers, fifteen hundred years ago, to sweep away the Roman empire. Napoleon saw it at St. Helena when he proclaimed that within fifty years Europe must be republican or Cossack.

The time for the choice has come. Nicholas, with sixty millions of subjects ardent for the war, and internal resources which will enable him to withstand any amount of outside pressure—with a kingdom that cannot be invaded, and an army that may be defeated but cannot be conquered, now offers Europe the option of becoming republicans or bowing to his sway. England and France have anticipated his action by assuming the responsibility of beginning the contest.

Thus matters stand. At a glance it is easy to see that the war whose commencement we this day record is to be no fitful struggle—it must last for years. Russia's fleets may be sunk, her foreign trade destroyed, her ports blockaded; but for all that, she will still be Russia, as powerful and as formidable as ever. Battle may be fought after battle, and victory may side with the Western Powers; but fresh Cossacks will always be found to replace the dead, and fresh armor will infuse itself into the Russian breast after every reverse. There may be truces, and treaties, and temporary lulls in the strife; but no permanent peace can arrive until the shape of the issue is altered.

Russia will not swerve from her purpose, and so far as can be seen now, cannot be so utterly disabled as to be unable to pour down any army from the Vistula. To meet her successfully, the republican element in Europe must be fairly and thoroughly aroused. There are stout men enough in that continent to hold their own even against Russia—but they must be combined and rallied round a standard in which they can really feel a hearty interest. When this is done Napoleon's problem may be solved. But the solution may not occur for the next hundred years or more.

There are about 2,000 British subjects in St. Petersburg alone, besides a very large number of their countrymen employed in other parts of the Russian empire. In this season, when the only access to the Russian capital is by almost impassable roads, it is scarcely possible for them to withdraw. At the same time many of these persons, such as engineers and others, are engaged in war, and therefore inconsistent with the duty they owe to their sovereign in their country. Should such persons continue in the active service of Russia, after the declaration of war, they will of course incur the

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